Lot 10—Field 1

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 10 **Total Acres:** 230 **Field Number(s):** 1 **Acres:** 8 **Date:** 9/16/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Norway Spruce	12-20	Medium	17	Even	64	75	Good
Larch	12-15	Medium	19	Even	64	72	Good
Red Pine	12-15	Light	20	Even	64	68	Good
Scotch Pine	12-18	Light	19	Even	64	63	Fair

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
This field represents a mature, mixed Conifer Plantation dominated by Norway Spruce (Picea abies) and Larch (Larix spp.).

Aquatic Systems - includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
None

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break on the northern edge of Field Number 1 exists as a buffer along Rice Road and is currently being used as an All Terrain Vehicle trail. This use is strictly prohibited on County Forest property and violators will be prosecuted. No maintenance is presently required for this Fire Break.

Lot 10—Field 1

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of medium density and is dominated by Norway Spruce (Picea abies) and Larch (Larix spp.) along with a light density of Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of light density and is represented by a variety of mixed hardwoods such as American Beech (Fagus grandifolia), Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana).

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of light density and includes Brambles (Rubus spp.), Poison Ivy (Rhus radicans) and Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tartarica).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of light density and is dominated by a variety of ferns such as Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia) and Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Successional Status

This field represents a mixed Conifer Plantation in the mid stages of hardwood succession that will gradually evolve into a young Hardwood Forest.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tartarica)
Protected: Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia).

Lot 10—Field 2

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 10 **Total Acres:** 230 **Field Number(s):** 2 **Acres:** 3 **Date:** 9/16/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable		Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Red Oak	P-16	Medium	13	Even	64	54	26	Fair
White Ash	S/P	Light		Multiple				Poor

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
This field represents a young - middle aged Hardwood Forest dominated by a medium density Red Oak (Quercus rubra) Plantation. Note: There is a small parking area in Field Number 2 that can be entered from Rice Road.

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
None

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break in this field is extremely wet and heavily rutted and is in need of significant filling and grading.

Lot 10—Field 2

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of light density and is dominated by Red Oak (Quercus rubra).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of medium density and is represented by Red Oak (Quercus rubra) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana).

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of medium density and includes Multiflora Rose (Rosa multiflora), Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tartarica), Poison Ivy (Rhus radicans), Brambles (Rubus spp.) and Northern Arrowwood (Viburnum recognitum).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of medium density and is dominated by a variety of scattered herbs.

Successional Status

This field represents a young - middle aged Hardwood Forest with a medium density Red Oak (Quercus rubra) Plantation that will continue to evolve into an Oak dominated Hardwood Forest.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tartarica)

Protected: None

Lot 10—Field 3

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 10 **Total Acres:** 230 **Field Number(s):** 3 **Acres:** 22 **Date:** 9/16/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable		Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Silver Maple	14-24	Medium	15	Multiple		77	28	Fair
White Ash	12-21	Medium	14	Multiple		75	18	Poor
White Pine	12-16	Light	26	Even	64	64		Poor

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
This field represents a White Pine (Pinus strobus) Plantation, generally in poor condition due to weevil damage, that has transitioned into a young Hardwood Forest dominated by White Ash (Fraxinus americana) and Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum). Note: The Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum), although not recorded in the original 1965 Plan, was undoubtedly planted along with the Conifer Plantation.

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
None

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break between Field Numbers 3, 6 and 7 is heavily overgrown and is in need of significant clearing and pruning.

Lot 10—Field 3

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of medium density and is characterized by White Ash (Fraxinus americana) and Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum) along with some scattered White Pine (Pinus strobus).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of medium density and is represented by a variety of hardwood species.

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of medium density and includes Brambles (Rubus spp.), Poison Ivy (Rhus radicans) and Red Elderberry (Sambucus pubens).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of light density and is dominated by Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia).

Successional Status

This field represents a White Pine (Pinus strobus) Plantation that has transitioned into a young Hardwood Forest dominated by White Ash (Fraxinus americana) and Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum).

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia).

Lot 10—Fields 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 10 **Total Acres:** 230 **Field Number(s):** 4, 6, 8, 9, & 10 **Acres:** 113 **Date:** 9/16/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Red Pine	12-17	Heavy	28	Even	73	75	Good
Black Cherry	12-26	Light	16	Multiple		74 35	Good
White Pine	12-18	Light	32	Even	73	73	Fair

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
These fields represent mature Pine (Pinus spp.) Plantations with light intrusions of mature Black Cherry (Prunus serotina). Field Numbers 6 and 8 are split in successional status with the central area of Field Number 6 and the northern area of Field Number 8 having transitioned from White Pine (Pinus strobus) and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) Plantations to young Hardwood Forests. The northern and southern areas of Field Numbers 6 and the southern area of Field Number 8 represents mature Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) Plantations with intrusions of mature Black Cherry (Prunus serotina). Field Numbers 4, 9 and 10 are mature Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) Plantations that contain light densities of White Pine (Pinus strobus) and Black Cherry (Prunus serotina).

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
Field Numbers 6 and 8 contain a southwesterly flowing intermittent stream. Field Numbers 9 and 10 contain two southwesterly flowing intermittent streams.

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break that creates the southern boundary of Field Numbers 8, 9 and 10 is 20 feet wide, currently a marked snowmobile trail and is in need of significant filling and grading primarily along the eastern portion. The Fire Break between Field Numbers 6, 9 and 10 is 10 feet wide, extremely wet and heavily rutted and is also in need of significant filling, grading, widening and pruning.

Lot 10—Fields 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of medium density and is characterized by Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) along with light intrusions of Black Cherry (Prunus serotina).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of heavy density represented by mixed hardwoods including Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana).

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of light density and includes Brambles (Rubus spp.) and Alternate-leaf Dogwood (Cornus alternifolia).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of light density and is dominated by a variety of ferns such as Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia), New York fern (Thelypteris noveboracensis) and Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Successional Status

These fields represent mature Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) Plantations that are in the mid - late stages of hardwood succession.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: All ferns listed under "Herbaceous Layer" except Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Lot 10—Fields 5, 11

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 10 **Total Acres:** 230 **Field Number(s):** 5, 11 **Acres:** 74 **Date:** 9/16/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable		Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Sugar Maple	12-20	Heavy	19	Multiple		87	43	Good
Black Cherry	12-24	Medium	13	Multiple		82	45	Good
White Ash	12-22	Medium	34	Multiple		77	45	Good
American Beech	12-26	Medium	28	Multiple		72	30	Fair

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
These fields represent mature, mixed Hardwood Forests dominated by Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum). Field Number 5 also contains a ravine that is dominated primarily by mature Secondary Hardwoods.

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
Field Number 11 contains two southwesterly flowing intermittent streams and one southwesterly flowing four season stream.

Fire Lane Status
See the description for this Fire Break under Field Numbers 9 and 10.

Lot 10—Fields 5, 11

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of heavy density and is characterized Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) along with Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), White Ash (Fraxinus americana) and American Beech (Fagus grandifolia).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of medium density and is represented by a variety of hardwoods.

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of light density and includes Brambles (Rubus spp.), Multiflora Rose (Rosa multiflora) and Spicebush (Lindera benzoin).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of medium density and is dominated by a variety of ferns such as Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia), Christmas fern (Polystichum acrostichoides), Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis), New York fern (Thelypteris noveboracensis), Lady fern (Athyrium Filix-femina) and Interrupted fern (Osmunda claytoniana).

Successional Status

These fields represent mixed, mature Hardwood Forests that gradually will evolve into Maple/Beech Climax Forests.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: All ferns listed under "Herbaceous Layer" except Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Lot 10—Field 7

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 10 **Total Acres:** 230 **Field Number(s):** 7 **Acres:** 10 **Date:** 9/16/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Norway Spruce	P-16	Heavy	13	Even	43	52	Poor
White Ash	S/P	Light		Multiple			Poor

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
This field represents a Norway Spruce (Picea abies) Plantation with a light intrusion of White Ash (Fraxinus americana) in the subcanopy. A majority of the Norway Spruce (Picea abies) in this field have a D.B.H. of 4-11 inches.

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
None

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break in this field is 10 feet wide, extremely wet and heavily rutted and is in need of significant filling, grading and widening.

Lot 10—Field 7

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy
The canopy is of heavy density and is characterized by Norway Spruce (Picea abies).

Subcanopy
The subcanopy is of light density and is represented by White Ash (Fraxinus americana).

Shrub Layer
The shrub layer is not present.

Herbaceous Layer
The herbaceous layer is not present.

Successional Status

This field represents a Norway Spruce (Picea abies) Plantation in the early stages of hardwood succession. As the Conifer Plantation gradually declines due to competition factors, additional sunlight will encourage the transition of this Community into a Hardwood Forest.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None
Protected: None

Lot 10 Summary and Recommendations

FIELD WORKSHEET #3
WILDLIFE SUMMARY

Lot # 10 offers a good variety of habitats for diverse populations of wildlife species. Field Numbers 1, 3, 4 and 6-10 represent Conifer Plantations in various stages of hardwood succession while Field Numbers 2, 5 and 11 include mature, mixed Hardwood Forests.

During a period of one day, staff ecologists recorded a variety of wildlife observations focused upon actual sightings and other wildlife "signs". The following list represents a brief overview of those encounters focused upon Mammals, Birds and Reptiles/Amphibians.

Mammals

Whitetail Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)
Gray Squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis)
Red Squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus)
Red Fox (Vulpes fulva)
Raccoon (Procyon lotor)
Eastern Chipmunk (Tamias striatus)

Birds

Wild Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo)
Pileated Woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus)
Blue Jay (Cyanocitta cristata)
White breasted Nuthatch (Sitta carolinensis)
Black-capped Chickadee (Parus atricapillus)
Downy Woodpecker (Picoides pubescens)
American Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos)

Reptiles/Amphibians

Spring Peeper (Hyla crucifer)
Green Frog (Rana clamitans melanota)
American Toad (Bufo americanus)
Red-backed Salamander (Pletodon cinereus)
Red-spotted Newt (Notophthalmus viridescens)

FIELD WORKSHEET #4
RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations for Lot # 10 of the Erie County Forestry Management Plan are based upon field data collected by Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc. in the areas of Forest Ecology, Wildlife Biology and general Ecology.

Field Number 1

Description - This field represents a mature mixed Conifer Plantation dominated by Norway Spruce (Picea abies) and Larch (Larix spp.) in the mid stages of hardwood succession.
Recommendations - This field should be actively managed for conifers and will, as a result, encourage the natural regeneration of hardwoods.

Field Number 2

Description - This field represents a young - middle aged Hardwood Forest dominated by a medium density Red Oak (Quercus rubra) Plantation.

Recommendations - This field should remain without treatment due to the uncommon nature of Red Oak on Erie County Forest Lands. These Red Oaks should remain as "seed trees" for future hardwood regeneration and also to enhance wildlife habitat.

Field Number 3

Description – This field represents a White Pine (Pinus strobus) Plantation, generally in poor condition due to weevil damage, that has transitioned into a young Hardwood Forest dominated by White Ash (Fraxinus americana) and Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum).

Recommendations – This field should remain without treatment in order to promote habitat diversity and the natural regeneration of a Hardwood Forest.

Field Numbers 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10

Description - These fields represent mature Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) Plantations with light intrusions of mature Black Cherry (Prunus serotina).

Recommendations - The Red Pine Plantations should be actively managed. The White Pine that exists in Field Number 10 may also be managed. The Black Cherry, due to their light density, should remain as "seed trees" and for the purpose of enhancing wildlife habitat.

Field Number 7

Description - This field represents a Norway Spruce (Picea abies) Plantation with a light intrusion of White Ash (Fraxinus americana) in the subcanopy.

Recommendations - This field should remain without treatment in order to promote habitat diversity for local wildlife.

Field Numbers 5 and 11

Description - These fields represent mature, mixed Hardwood Forests.

Recommendations - These fields provide an excellent opportunity for selective hardwood management. Note: Buffer zones should be maintained in those areas adjacent to the southwesterly flowing four season stream in this Lot.

Lot 10
Soils, Waterways and Topography

Soils

The dominant soil types on Lot 10 are the moderately well drained Mardin Channery Silt Loam (MdB, MdC and MdD), with 3-25% slopes. Permeability in these soils is moderate above the fragipan, which occurs at a depth of 16 to 50 inches, and slow to very slow below the fragipan. These soils are potentially highly erodible, and highly erodible on the steeper slopes. Also commonly occurring are areas of somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable Volusia Channery Silt Loam (VpA and VpB), 0-8% slopes. These soils are potentially highly erodible and are found on the hilltops and again along Feddick Road at lower elevations. The hilltops are also the location of small areas of the poorly drained, hydric Chippewa Silt Loam (Cn), with moderate permeability above a fragipan at a depth of 13 to 36 inches, and very slow permeability below the fragipan. Along the stream channels are the well drained, hydric Fluvaquents and Udifluvents (Fu), moderately well drained, highly erodible Mardin Silt Loam (McC), 8-15% slopes, and the well drained, highly erodible Mardin-Valois Complex (MeF), with slopes of 25-50% and moderate to slow permeability. Steep slopes along drainage channels may limit forest management activities.

Waterways and Topography

Several small tributaries to Eighteenmile Creek flow east-west through Lot 10. These are Class B streams, best used for fishing and non-contact recreation. Water quality in Eighteenmile Creek is threatened by sediment, pesticides, nutrients and water level, from streambank erosion, agriculture, construction and road bank erosion. The lot slopes gently from east to west, steeping to the north. The stream gullies are steep-walled and highly erodible; proper forest management should include maintaining a buffer along the drainage channels.

Lot 10
Forest Stewardship Recommendations

Stand A (Old Field 1) **LOW PRIORITY**

These are mixed conifer plantations of white pine, Norway spruce, larch, Scotch pine, red pine and white spruce. Stand density is low and form is poor. Poles and small sawlogs of white ash and black cherry are scattered. Since the timber is small and of low quality, harvesting the conifers is not a priority in this stand. Since the density is low, hardwoods will continue to invade and occupy the site as the conifers decline.

Stand B (Old Field 2) **LOW PRIORITY**

This is a red oak plantation. Basal area is 100 and average diameter is around 10" with maximums around 21". Due to the rarity of natural oaks in this part of the County, and the importance of oaks in wildlife management, the integrity of this stand should be maintained and competing species removed. As the stand matures, shade tolerant understory trees should be removed to promote oak regeneration. Remove non-oak species now and recheck in 10 years.

Stand C (Old Field 3) **LOW PRIORITY**

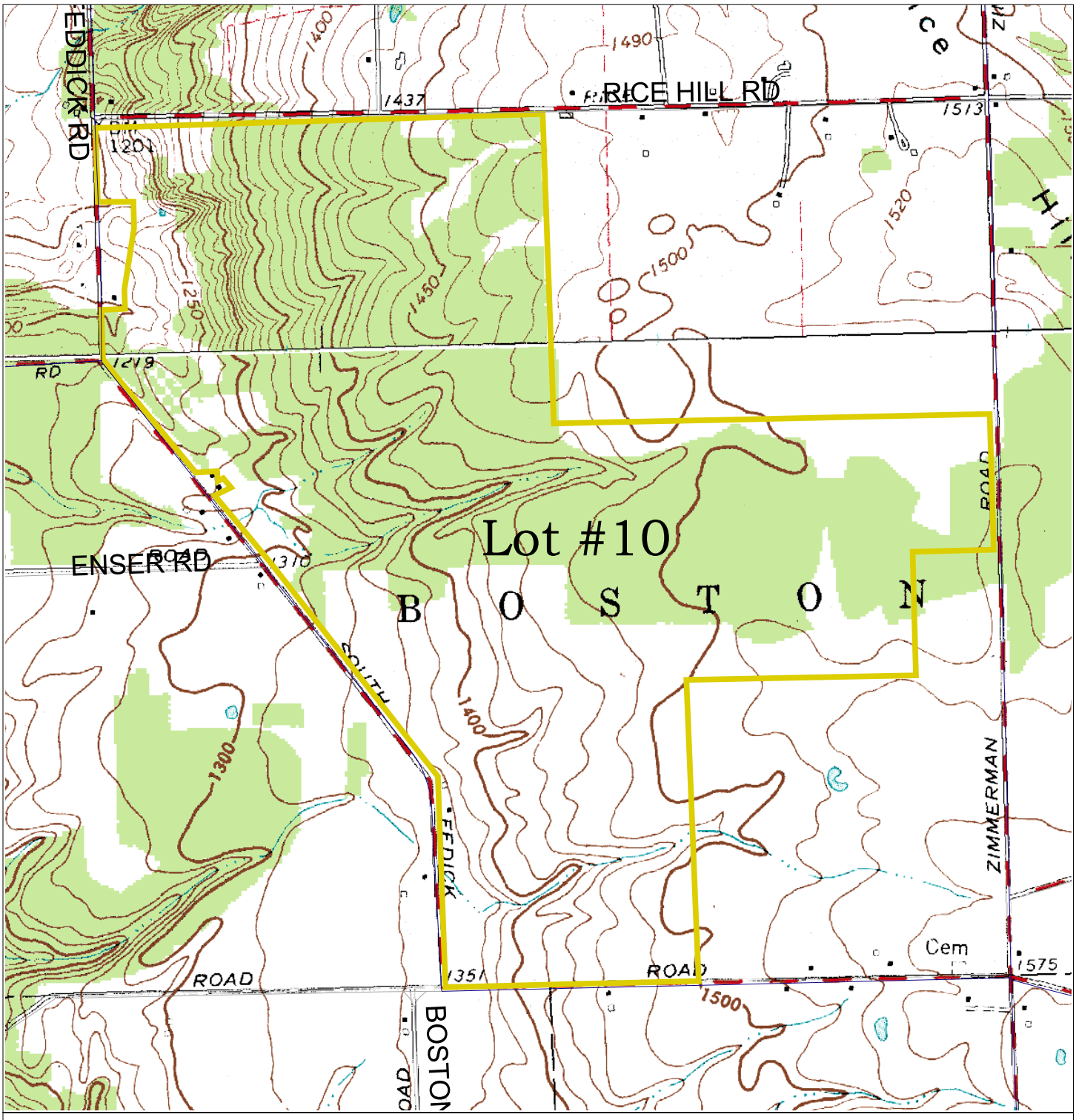
This stand is a plantation of red and white pines and silver maples. The pines are uprooting, declining and dying. Their maximum diameter is around 16" with live crown ratio 15-20%. The maples are generally of poor form. There is some black cherry mixed in the stand. Wild grapevines are heavy. The understory is white ash, sugar maple and black cherry. Grapevines should be controlled now before any overstory cutting is done. Recheck in 10 years.

Stand D (Old Fields 6, 8, 9, 10) **MEDIUM PRIORITY**

These are areas of mostly red pine and some white pine plantations with ingrowth of native hardwoods. Hardwood species include small poles of black cherry and white ash with some seedlings and saplings of beech, cherry and red maple. In some sections to the northeast, most pines are dead and down and the hardwood saplings have dominated the site. Trails are badly eroded and need BMPs to keep the water off the roads. The pines should be patch cut to release the hardwood understory before they become irreversibly suppressed. Unfortunately, many pines may be too small to be merchantable. The patches of dense saplings should not be disturbed since they provide good wildlife cover and will grow trees of good form. Also, leave a buffer along the road and along the long east boundary line near the field. Recheck 10 years after harvesting.

Stand E (Old Fields 5, 11) **HIGH PRIORITY**

This stand has uneven-aged native hardwoods including sugar maple, black cherry, cucumber, hemlock, yellow birch and some white pine. Dominant trees are large sawtimber; there are many quality pole trees of maple and cherry and the understory is beech and hemlock saplings and sugar maple seedlings. Two class B protected streams flow to the west through this stand so permits will be needed for equipment crossing and/or culvert maintenance. Timber stand improvement should be done to remove low value trees and to prepare the site for regeneration. A selection cut should then be scheduled to remove the merchantable trees and to open the canopy. Perform TSI within 5 years and then schedule harvesting in 5-10 years to reduce basal area by about 1/4. No-cut buffers should be left on the steep slopes along the streams. Recheck 15 years after harvesting.



Erie County Forest Management Plan

USGS Topographic Quadrangle

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water Conservation District

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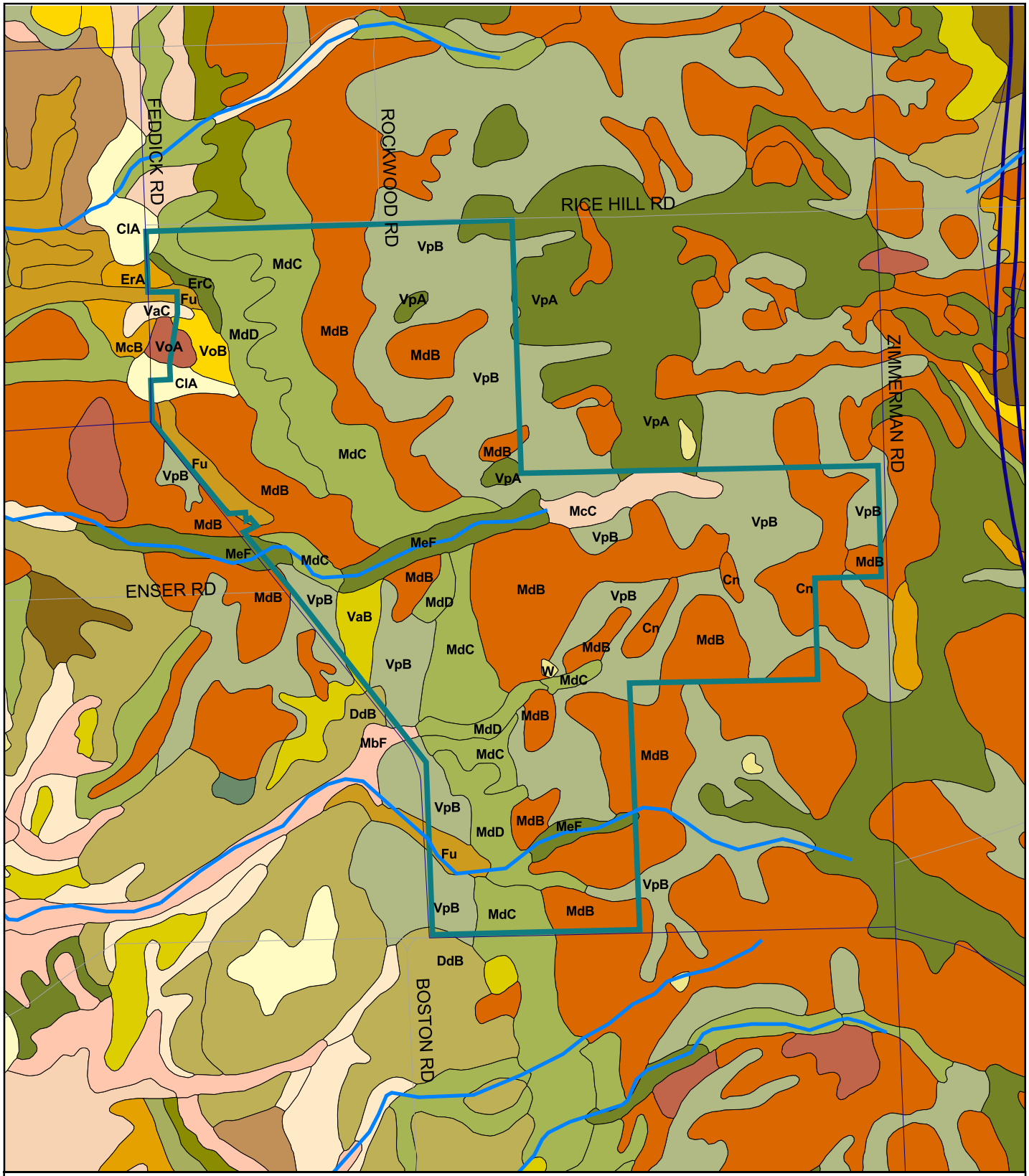


Erie County Forest Management Plan

Lot #10 - Soil Types

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water Conservation District

Erie County Soil and Water Conservation District & USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Brief Soil Descriptions – Lot 10

For further information refer to the *Soil Survey of Erie County, New York*.

Symbol **Name / Description**

ClA Chenango Channery Silt Loam, Fan, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes

Deep, nearly level to gently sloping, well-drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in gravel and sand. The available water capacity is low. Permeability is moderate to rapid in the surface soil and subsoil and generally rapid or very rapid in the substratum. PRIME FARMLAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIs, NYS SOIL GROUP-2b, K=.24, T=3

Cn Chippewa Silt Loam

Deep, nearly level, poorly drained, medium lime, silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 13 to 36 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and very slow in the fragipan and below. HYDRIC SOIL, CAPABILITY CLASS-IVw, NYS SOIL GROUP-7b, K=.32, T=3

DdB Derb Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, sloping, somewhat poorly drained, low lime; silt loam soil formed in loamy glacial till. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow in the subsoil and slow beneath. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-5b, K=.43, T=3

ErA Erie Channery Silt Loam, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes

Deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, medium lime, channery silt loam formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at depth of 14 to 40 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and very slow in the fragipan. CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3

ErC Erie Channery Silt Loam, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes

Deep, sloping, somewhat poorly drained, medium lime, channery silt loam formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at depth of 14 to 40 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and very slow in the fragipan. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3

Fu Fluvaquents and Udifluvents, Frequently Flooded

Moderately deep to deep, nearly level, well drained to poorly drained, high to low lime, variable soils formed in recent stream deposits. The available water capacity and permeability are variable. No K or T values are assigned. HYDRIC SOIL, CAPABILITY CLASS-Vw, NYS SOIL GROUP-9

MbF Manlius Very Channery Silt Loam, 25 to 35 Percent Slopes

Moderately deep, steep, excessively well drained to moderately well drained, low lime, shaley silt loam soil formed in very shaly glacial till 20 to 40 inches thick over shale bedrock. The available water capacity is low to moderate. Permeability is generally moderately rapid above the bedrock. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-VIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-8a, K=.28, T=2

McB Mardin Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, gently sloping, moderately well drained and well drained, low lime; silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow or very slow in the fragipan and substratum. POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-4b, K=.32, T=3

McC Mardin Silt Loam, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes

Deep, sloping, moderately well drained and well drained, low lime, silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow or very slow in the fragipan and substratum. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.32, T=3

MdB Mardin Channery Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, gently sloping, moderately well drained and well drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow or very slow in the fragipan and substratum. POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-4b, K=.24, T=3

MdC Mardin Channery Silt Loam, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes

Deep, sloping, moderately well drained and well drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow or very slow in the fragipan and substratum. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3

MdD Mardin Channery Silt Loam, 15 to 25 Percent Slopes

Deep, moderately steep, moderately well drained and well drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow or very slow in the fragipan and substratum. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IVe, NYS SOIL GROUP-9b, K=.24, T=3

MeF Mardin-Valois Complex, 25 to 50 Percent Slopes

Deep, very steep, well-drained, low lime soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. The Mardin soil has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability ranges from moderate to slow. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-VIIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-9b, K=.24, T=3

VaB Valois Gravelly Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, gently sloping, well drained, low lime, gravelly silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. The available water capacity is low to moderate. Permeability is moderate to rapid. PRIME FARMLAND, POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-2b, K=.24, T=3

VoA Volusia Silt Loam, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes

Deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, low lime, silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 15 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is generally moderate above the fragipan and slow to very slow in the fragipan. CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.37, T=3

VoB Volusia Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

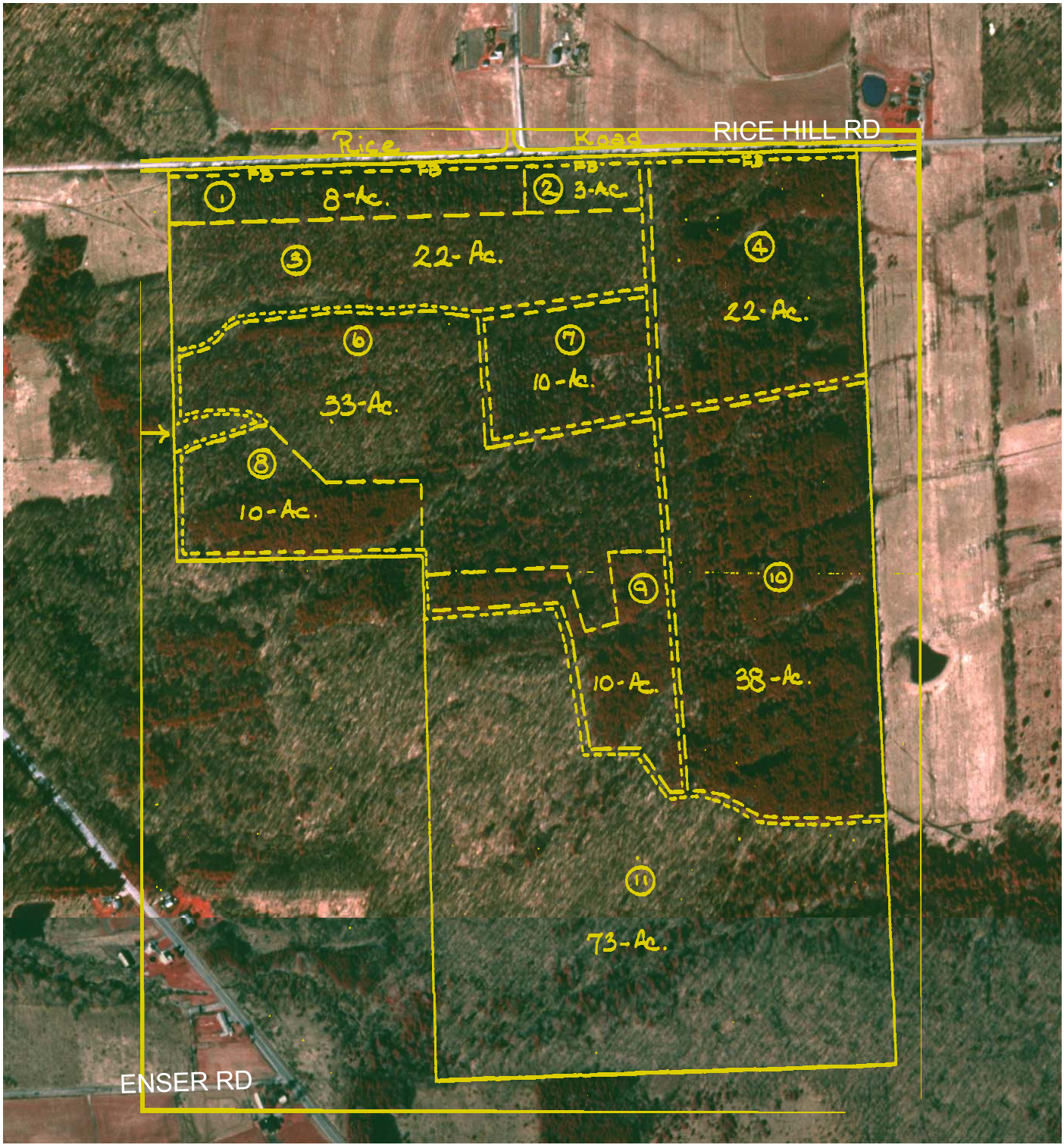
Deep, gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained, low lime, silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 15 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is generally moderate above the fragipan and slow to very slow in the fragipan. POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.37, T=3

VpA Volusia Channery Silt Loam, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes

Deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 15 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate to low. Permeability is generally moderate above the fragipan and slow to very slow in the fragipan. CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3

VbB Varysburg Gravelly Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained, medium lime, gravelly loam soil formed in gravelly material and underlying lake sediments. The available water capacity is generally low. Permeability is rapid in the gravelly part and generally slow or very slow in the underlying lake sediments. PRIME FARMLAND, POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-3b, K=.24, T=3



1965 Conservation Plan Map

Lot #10

Erie County
Forest Management Plan

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water
Conservation District

* Basemap Source: 1995 Color IR Orthophotography

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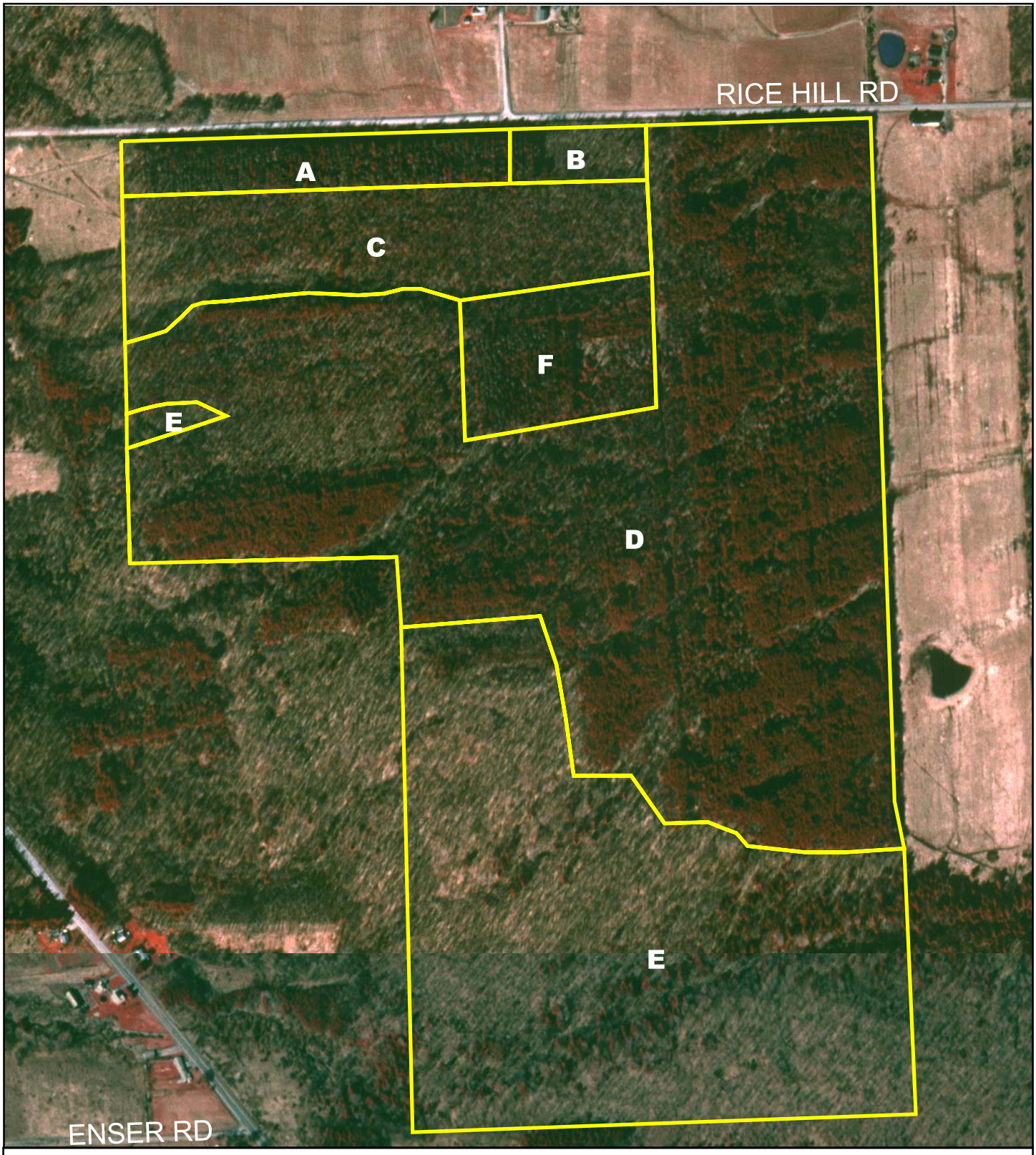

2003 Stewardship Recommendation Map

Lot #10

Erie County
Forest Management Plan

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water
Conservation District

* Basemap Source: 1995 Color IR Orthophotography

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